

CLASS:- 11TH,

HISTORY,

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS, CHAPTER:-7

Question 1

What was the contribution of Galileo?

Answer:

It was Galileo who established knowledge distinct from belief. Galileo told that knowledge is based on observation and experiment. He further told that scientific process is required to know the things in their real forms. He also told that beliefs are based on hearsay, myth, concoction and conjecture which is always untrue.

Question 2.

Discuss the important changes that took place during Renaissance.

Answer:

The important changes that took place during Renaissance was the separation of private and public spheres of life. According to this change, public sphere was meant by the area of Government and of formal religion while private sphere was confined to the family and personal religion. This way, a man was supposed not to be simply a member of one of the three orders but he was also a person in his own right. Later on it brought the sense of equal political rights to all individuals.

Question 3.

Write a note on the following:

(i) Spirit of Inquiry

(ii) Spirit of Humanism

Answer:

- **Spirit of Inquiry:** It developed scientific ideas among the people and they abandoned the superstitious beliefs and rituals that sustained in the entire society. It paved way for new invention which changed the way of life.
- **Spirit of Humanism:** It is also one of the significant features of Renaissance. Writers of this age gave top priority to matters relating to the life of men and laid emphasis on human welfare. Humanism supported freedom to individual and criticized the unjust restriction imposed on people by religion.

Question 4.

What was Counter Reformation Movement?

Answer:

Counter Reformation Movement came into being as a result of the Reformation movement. Many defects had come into Catholicism but the Roman Catholic Church did not pay heed to it. That is why this movement was spreading rapidly. According to the Counter Reformation, the Catholic Church tried to

reform itself of some of its objectionable practices . For example, now the Bishops were appointed on the basis of ability.

Question 5.

Italian towns were the first to experience the ideas of humanism. Why?

Answer:

A large number of classics were composed by the Roman and Greek scholars. Due to lack of education, these books remained unread. But during thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, education spread in Italy. After the spread of education these books were translated. These books introduced humanistic views to the people of Italy. Subjects of humanism started to be taught in schools and colleges of Italy. Anthropology, natural science, astronomy, medicine and mathematics fell under the category of this subject. These were the reasons responsible for Italian towns to experience the ideas of humanism first.

Question 6.

What was the political system that emerged in nation-states?

Answer:

King was the supreme authority. He was considered to be the representative of God on the earth. The king was free from the intervention of pope and the feudal lords. The powerful monarchies had strong courts of appeal. The courts could challenge and condemn the decisions of the feudal lords. The rich middle classes financed, supported and strengthened the king.

Question 7.

What were the effects of Glorious Revolution?

Answer:

Glorious Revolution occurred in England in 1688. Following were the effects of the Glorious Revolution:

- It ended the despotic rule of the Stuart King.
- It resulted in the formation of nation-state in England.
- It laid down the foundation of the independent judiciary.
- It established democracy.
- It marked the victory of Protestants.

Question 8.

Nation-states marked a step forward in man's progress. Discuss.

Answer:

Emergence of nation-states established humanism. The nation-states also struck a death blow to the feudal system. These states led the people on their way to social, economic and political growth. They united the people belonging to a common culture. These states were able to promote the spirit of nationalism by releasing their people from the clutches of the Pope and the priests.

Question 9.

Write the contributions of Leonardo-da-Vinci.

Answer:

Leonardo-da-Vinci was a great artist of Italy. He was very talented. Vinci was a poet, singer, painter, sculptor, philosopher, scientist and engineer. He knew many languages During Renaissance period , he painted many pictures. 'Mona Lisa' and 'The Last Supper' are his famous paintings. These paintings are still admired throughout the world.

Question 10.

Discuss the underlying principles of presumptions constituting independent city states in Italy.

Answer:

The government in those city states was of democratic type whereas government of Venice city was republican. Some others were court cities ruled by princess. Underlying principles of constituting these city-states can be summed up as under:

- It was an Institute of Commonwealth. It was the supreme authority of city-states through the Council.
- There was a Council constituted by members, all gentleman of the city who had attained the age of 25 years.

- **Long Answer Type Questions**

Question 1.

Discuss the different scientific aspects reflected in the works of sixteenth century Italian artists.

Answer:

Following facts reflect the different scientific aspects in the works of Italian artists:

- Andreas Vesalius (1514-64), a Belgian and a professor of medicine at the university of Padua was the first to dissect human body. This was the beginning of modern physiology. The artists went to the laboratories and studied skeletons there. They started working once they learnt the body structure of human beings.
- Fragments of art discovered from the ruins of Roman Empire, became helpful to the Italian artists as perfectly proportioned men and women were sculpted there. On the basis of this study, one of the sculptors Donatello made life like statues in 1416.
- Leonardo da Vinci was a painter and artist. He painted Mona Lisa and The Last Supper. His self-portrait is vibrant and catchy.
- Scientific taste in arts like sculptures naturally had to emerge life-like vibrancy in the artifacts.

Question 2.

What were the demerits of the nation-states?

Answer:

The nation-states were established in the Renaissance period. These states were governed by a strong political ruler. These states used to keep themselves free from all kinds of interference, i.e. political or religious. Following were the demerits of the nation-states:

- **Attitude of King:** The king was the supreme authority. Being despotic, their self-interest was supreme. The Pope and feudal lords could not force them to work in the interests of the state and its people.
- **National Interest:** States became self-interested and individualistic after the creation of nation-states. International interests were ignored. An environment of animosity also appeared because of the clash of interests of different nation-states.
- **Feeling of Selfishness:** There developed a feeling of selfishness among the people. This resulted in the feeling of hatred in the minds of people for other nation-states.

Question 3.

Describe the changes brought by the Renaissance in the contemporary life of the people.

Answer:

Renaissance brought the following changes in the contemporary life of the people:

- Old age superstitions and social evils came to an end.
- New ideas and scientific beliefs began to gain much importance.
- It also laid emphasis on humanism.
- People began to discard old values.
- It inspired the contemporary writers and philosophers.
- Many universities were established to provide education.
- Education and knowledge began to spread quickly.

Question 4.

How did the Italian culture revive after the fall of Western Roman empire?

Answer:

There were some changes that took place after the fall of Western Roman empire. These changes revived the culture of Italy. After the fall of Western Roman empire, political and cultural centres in Italy were destroyed. There was no unified government at that time. Italy was a weak and divided country. Pope was sovereign in his own state but not quite strong in European politics. Regions of Western Europe were reshaped by feudal relations. These regions were unified under the Latin church. The Byzantine empire brought changes in Eastern Europe. A common civilization was being created by Islam in the west. The above-mentioned changes were responsible for bringing about the revival of Italian culture.

Question 5.

The seventeenth century Europeans witnessed the world as different. Explain.

Answer:

Europeans witnessed the world different due to the following reasons.

- A distinct urban culture was developed. People living in towns started thinking as more civilized than rural people.
- Towns started to grow in many European cities.
- Florence, Venice and Rome were the main towns which became centres of art and learning.
- The rich and aristocratic people patronized artists and writers.
- Invention of printing press made books available to many people.
- People began contrasting their modern world with the ancient one of the Greeks and Romans. This was the beginning of the development of a sense of history in Europe.

Question 6.

What were the causes of Renaissance in Western Europe?

Answer:

Following were the main causes of Renaissance in Western Europe:

- **The Crusades :** Many fanatic lords and barons died during the crusades. Besides this, people came in contact with the developed culture of the Arabs. The new ideas inspired them to think freely. They started learning about the superstitions and narrow mindedness which proved helpful in bringing Renaissance.
- **Spread of Islam :** During the period of the Middle Ages, Islam spread rapidly. Constantinople was conquered by Turks in 1493. This resulted in the fleeing of most of the Christians from Constantinople to Italy and some other places. They spread among the people the spirit of reasoning and free thinking. All these led to the Renaissance.
- **Emergence of cities and towns :** Growth of free cities took place due to the decline of feudalism. In these cities, trade, commerce and industry grew quite rapidly. The trading class became rich. They did some welfare works also. They set up many schools and colleges.

Question 7.

What were the main characteristics of Renaissance?

Answer:

The meaning of Renaissance is rebirth. Renaissance resulted in coming out of nation-states out of darkness of medieval ages. Because of Renaissance, these nation-states saw the light of modern era. Men became rational and scientific in their approach. New ideas and style came into prominence.

The main characteristics of Renaissance are as follows:

- Cities of Italy emerged as the first centre of the Renaissance.
- Architecture and literature developed.
- A new style came into prominence.
- New towns came into existence.
- Humanism, free thinking and reasoning emerged.
- Men became rational and scientific in their approach.
- Sale of 'Letter of Indulgence' by the church to those people who had committed sins.

Map Skills

Question 1.

On the map, mark and locate the following Italian States. Rome, Venice, Padua, Genoa, Mantua and Florence.

Answer:

